FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1849. [NO. 1659.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
March 12, 1849. 58-tf

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Messrs. W. C. James & Co., and am now receiving and opening my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery; Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.,

Which will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
March 12, 1849. 58tf

At a meeting of the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Cumberland County, March 6th, 1849—

It was *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of April next, proper measures be taken to enforce the following Laws relative to Slaves, to-wit:—

Chap. 89, Section 24.—All horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, that shall belong to any slave, or be of any slave's mark, in this State, shall be seized and sold by the County Wardens, and by them applied the one half to the support of the poor of the county, and the other half to the informer.

Chap. 3, Section 25.—No slave shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to raise any horses, cattle, hogs or sheep; but all such belonging to any slave, or in any slave's mark, shall be seized and sold by the County Wardens, as directed in the Act entitled "An Act concerning the Poor."

Published by order of the Board.
JOHN M. ROSE, Clerk.
March 7, 1849. 58-3w

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is now opened for the reception of Scholars, under the care and management of John W. McRae, whose qualifications and experience as a teacher will warrant satisfaction to all persons who may commit their children to his charge for instruction. The locality of this Institution justly merits it, to a large share of public patronage, both from the healthiness of its situation and its inexposure to corrupting influences. The building is large and elegantly arranged, and every recommendation requisite for students from abroad can be procured comparatively low. Charges shall be made from admittance to the end of the Session, with no deduction for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Per Session of five months, the rates of tuition are as follows, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Logic,	12 00
Languages and Mathematics,	15 00

Rockingham, March 5, 1849. 58-4w

GREAT SALE OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT AUCTION.
A chance to Physicians and Country Merchants.

ON the 26th inst., will be sold the entire Stock of the New Drug Store, which consists of as follows—Counter scales and weights; prescription scales and weights, brass, in a glass case; glass ware of all kinds; tincture and cut mouth bottles, assorted; in fact, a complete assortment of shop furniture, tinctures, essential oils, extracts, chemicals, surgical instruments, medical books, acids by the carboy; pint and quart ounce bottles; window glass, assorted; white and red lead; prescription vials, assorted; varnish; patent medicines; in fact, a full and complete stock of every thing generally kept in a Drug Store, will be sold on most liberal terms.

Physicians are respectfully invited to attend, as there will be bargains.

Terms made known at Sale.
JAMES SHAW.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
March 3, 1849. 57tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., 81; Lake's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by
Feb. 3. E. J. HALE.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Rasna Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker Sting Leather, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR MARCH, 1849.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$39,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 45, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 31, 1849.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $39,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 9,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,200, 2 Prizes of 2,500, 2 of 1,500, 2 of 1,400, 2 of 1,300, 3 of 1,200, 200 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $140 00
Do. do. 26 Halves, 70 00
Do. do. 26 Quarters, 35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(6-16 pd) Alexandria, Virginia.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

For San Francisco, (California,)
DIRECT.

THE new A. 1. copper fastened and coppered, Live Oak and red Cedar built Barque JNO. A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
Wilmington, Feb'y 15. 55-6w

GREENSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of the College year, 1848-'9, commenced in this Institution on the first Monday in January last, under the most flattering circumstances. The College Classes are now filled with a larger number of young Ladies than during any previous Session, whilst the intrinsic excellencies of the Institution, and the superior advantages by which it is recommended to public patronage, inspire the confident expectation of a future career of eminent and lasting usefulness to the State and to society at large.

The Buildings are very handsome and well constructed for educational purposes, and sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty young Ladies, with entire comfort and convenience, in addition to any number that may be supplied from the town of Greensborough. The location is elevated and dry, free from any local cause of disease, and is believed to be as healthy and safe in all respects as any within the limits of the State. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample space for extended walks and every healthful exercise, without passing beyond the enclosures of the College. The government is firm, but of a mild and parental cast, whilst the most unwearied diligence is given to the inculcation of those principles and the formation of those habits which will qualify the young to meet successfully their responsibilities upon the trying theatre of life. The various departments of learning, included in a course of instruction as thorough and complete as any pursued in the highest institutions of our country, are arranged under proper classifications, and entrusted to a competent and faithful Faculty, consisting of seven or more Professors and Teachers, who have been carefully selected, and who are eminently qualified in the separate departments assigned them.

Public attention is earnestly invited to the superior facilities afforded by the College for the accomplished education of the young; and an extended patronage is the more confidently expected, since the sole object proposed by the Board of Trustees is to confer a public benefit, and not to promote private and individual interests.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance.

Board, per Session, at $8 per month,	$40
Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department,	20
Music $20; French or Spanish $5; Painting and Drawing $5; Oil Painting $15; Needle work and Shell work $5.	
Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$12 to $15
" Primary "	$8

The College Uniform, adopted by order of the Trustees, consists in Summer of a plain white dress—in Winter, of some suitable material of blue color.

No accounts hereafter to be opened in stores, unless directly authorised by parents and guardians.
GEO. C. MENDENHALL.
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Feb'y 8, 1849. 55-6w

British Periodical Literature.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!
Subscribe early while the terms are low!!

REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES,—(IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00 pr. an.
For any two do.	5 00 "
For any three do.	7 00 "
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS,

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at $5, will receive, gratis, *one* volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at $7 a year, or to the four Reviews at $8, will receive *two* premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive *three* premium volumes.

☞ *Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.*

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

*** *No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs*, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid *in full to the publishers*, without recourse to an *agent*.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British Publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat '*subscribe early while the price is low.*'

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton st., New York.

Just Received and for Sale.
10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Manufacturers' Supply Store.
OSCAR SCHENCK & CO.,
No. 132 Water street, corner of Pine,
New York,

DEALERS in Cotton, Woollen, Silk and Carpet Manufacturers' Articles, and Manufacturers of Weavers' Reeds, Heddles, Bobbins, Spools, &c. Agents for the sale of the latest improved Shearing and Napping Machines, Wool Pickers, Cloth Winders, Regulators, Sattinet Warps, &c.

OILS—Sperm, Lard, and Olive, and Oil Soap.
Feb'y 27, 1849. 57-4w

NEW AND
FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers being associated in the TAILORING BUSINESS, would respectfully inform the Fashionable Public, that they have taken one end of the Store House occupied by P. McEachin, Esq., at Floral College, where they are prepared to execute, for all who may be pleased to favor them with their patronage, all work in their line, in the most genteel and splendid style, on terms unusually low, and of which none can complain. One of the firm having devoted the last five years exclusively to the trade, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in New York and Raleigh, they flatter themselves that they cannot fail to please; and they assure the public that no efforts shall be withheld to give full and entire satisfaction to their patrons, and finish work on the shortest notice.

CONRAD LAUCKHARDT.
LOUIS ZINKE.
Floral College, Robeson County, } 57-4w
March 1, 1849. }

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor do.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Barrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
E. J. HALE.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Barrickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to say great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.
JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.
Yours with respect,
[Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-cowY

EXPECTED THIS DAY,
By Steamer Rowan,

RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; Currants, Prunes, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ground Ginger, Mustard, Sardines, Chocolate, Lemons, &c.

CANDIES.

For sale by W. PRIOR.
March 6, 1849. 57-3w

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished (gratis) to such as desire them. Will also attend to establishing claims under the act of 1848.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-6w

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

THE undersigned has for sale on consignment, 4 casks of the above, an excellent article.
J. E. BRYAN,
Opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.
HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

SCHOOL.

THE Committee for District No. 58, have employed D. G. Patterson for the quarter commencing on the 5th inst. All those interested can have the opportunity of sending their children. The School is located at the corner of Mumford and Robinson Streets.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1849. 57-4w

BOSTON LINE of PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:
Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.
The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.
HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A THEATRE.

On the night of Saturday, the 17th ultimo, the Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, (Scotland,) took fire in the upper gallery, from a leakage in the gas pipes. The fire was soon extinguished; but such was the alarm of the people that in the rush to get out sixty-five persons perished. The panic was principally in the upper gallery, where there were about five hundred people, the price of admission being only three pence. The crowd rushed down the stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity, and fell over one another at the foot, thereby making a barricade of a compact mass of prostrate human beings against the only means of egress. Independent of the pressure of human beings upon each other, this flight of stairs soon became a second Black Hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat. The weak were trampled down by the strong, the latter only to be trampled down in turn by the furious crowd in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and the struggles for life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing.—Relief to the living was finally obtained by cutting through the partition. By 9 o'clock all the rooms in the Garrick Hotel, opposite the theatre, were filled with the dead. Scarcely any of the bodies presented external wounds. They generally exhibited a placid aspect, and seemed as if death had been caused by a pressure on the heart.

There were many painful cases; one was that of a poor woman who found her husband and two children among the dead—one of the latter a girl only three years of age. Sixty-five were taken out dead; several died on their way to the hospital, and many of the wounded will probably die.

Telegraph ahead of Time.—The St. Louis Republican says, that the telegraph managers at that place have been making some tests of the practicability of transmitting intelligence over a long connection of line. A telegraphic despatch, dated Philadelphia, 1 o'clock 55 minutes, reached St. Louis at 12 o'clock 55 minutes. By this it will appear, that the wonderful invention of telegraph not only annihilates space but time itself—Old Sol being actually beat one hour in the distance between the two places.

POETRY.

FROM THE DAILY NONPAREIL.

A WIFE WANTED.

Ye fair ones, attend, I've an offer to make you,
In Hymen's soft band, I am anxious to join;
For better or worse, as companion, I'll take you,
Provided you suit me—when, lassie, I'm thine.

I'd have—let me see—I'd not have a beauty,
For beautiful women are apt to be vain;
Yet with a small share, I would think it a duty
To take her, be thankful, and never complain.

Her form must be good, and not moulded by art,
And rather above than below middle size—
Her countenance puzzles my brain to describe—
And eloquent language must flow from her eyes.

She must be well bred, or I ne'er could respect her,
Good natured and modest, but not very coy;
Her mind well informed—the purified nectar,
That sweetens the cup of hymeneal joy.

He, home she must love, and domestic employment,
Have practical knowledge of household affairs;
And make it a part of her highest enjoyment,
To soften my troubles, and lighten my cares.

No fortune I ask, for I've no predilection
For glitter and show, and the pomp of high life;
I wish to be bound by the chords of affection—
Can any one fill this offer for a wife?

If any possess the above requisitions,
They soon can be bound by the conjugal band;
Please step forward, lassies, you know the conditions,
And banish the grief of ONE—ever on hand!

SENATOR HOUSTON AND MR. CALHOUN.

Senator Houston, of Texas, has published in the National Intelligencer, an address to his constituents, in the course of which he takes occasion to comment upon Mr. Calhoun's declaration in his speech at Charleston, that but for his [H.'s] defection and that of Col. Benton, "the bill organizing the territory of Oregon would have been defeated, and thus another victory for the South over the North achieved."

General Houston fiercely demands by what authority the Senator from South Carolina assumes the character of *guardian of the South*, and the privilege of arraigning Senators from other States before South Carolina as traitors to the South? He reviews Mr. C.'s whole course with unmeasurable severity—allows him not a particle of patriotic regard for the South—and attributes to the grossest selfishness, his whole course on all questions connected with Southern affairs. He says, he should have answered the imputations cast upon him in his place in the Senate had an opportunity offered.

The following extracts will give some idea of the whole:

Mr. Calhoun has been for many years the representative of South Carolina in the National Councils; but has he ever represented the South? Has he ever deserved or received the support of the South generally? Has he ever served the true interests, the true glory, or the true feeling of the South in its domestic policy? Take the great leading measure, which has cost so much bitterness and strife, and threatened such a fatal catastrophe. What has been his career on the tariff? He was a leading member of Congress and contributed, at the close of the war in 1816, to convert the revenue laws into a protective system—into a prohibitory code—in regard to the coarse manufactures, which were necessaries with the great body of the people. The most odious and iniquitous feature that ever marked the fraudulent system which, under pretence of collecting revenue for the Government, gave a monopoly to manufacturing capitalists to levy taxes on the poor through every article of their apparel, was prominent in the tariff which Mr. Calhoun first assisted in establishing.

Upon this discovery, [of the unpopularity of the Tariff at the South,] Mr. Calhoun leaped over the head of Judge Smith, and took the lead in opposition to the protective policy, which he contributed so much to establish. Instead of looking to the councils of the Union, where Judge Smith carried his appeal for redress, Mr. Calhoun, to get the start, broached the doctrines of secession and nullification, and urged the South to redress itself through revolutionary convulsions. The history of this conspiracy to force the well affected portions of the Union, to buy peace and the safety of our happy institutions by bringing Mr. Calhoun to the haven of his ambition, and making him the arbiter of the question on which he had phrenzied the hot heads of the South by incessant agitation, is well understood. He was disappointed in this first hope, and then he resorted to his alternative, "*the peaceful remedy*"—the subversion of the laws of the General Government in South Carolina.

After the ordinance of 1787 had settled the question as to the introduction of slavery into territories where it did not exist, the Missouri question opened a new controversy on the subject. Could the extension of slavery be restricted by Congress in any portion of a territory in which it had been authorized by law? This momentous question was submitted by Mr. Monroe to his cabinet, and the opinion of each member required in writing, when the issue and all its threatening consequences hung upon their decision. A contemporaneous letter from Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, and the diary of Mr. Adams of that day recording the transaction, prove that Mr. Calhoun concurred with the rest of the Cabinet in approving the act of Congress imposing the restriction. *Mr. Calhoun's written opinion has disappeared from the files of the Departments*; but the separate and written attestations left by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams establish the fact that it once existed.

The slave question is one of immense import to the South. It not only involves millions of property, but of lives. Every fibre of the heart of those among whom slavery exists may be tortured by apprehensions and jealousies, through suggestions of an eminent public man, who takes upon himself the character of sentinel to watch and avert the lurking dangers that environ it. The man who stands guard over a magazine in a populous city may sacrifice the most innocent, against whom he can point a suspicion of a plot to fire it. Mr. Calhoun takes on himself this charge, in regard to the explosive materials of the South, for such sinister purposes alone. This vigilant guardian of Southern rights, who, it has been seen, was ever ready to barter them to attain his selfish ends, is now laboring to make more intense than ever the excitement on the question of slavery, by agitating the right of extension, both at the North and South, upon new and most ultra grounds. In his resolutions upon the subject, introduced since his surrender of one third of the State of Texas to the Missouri restriction, the right of extending slavery into all of the territory of the United States is boldly assumed, in defiance of all of his previous acts in Congress and the Cabinet. He cared nothing for consistency, principle or precedent. He wanted to create a new excitement at the North, to re-produce it at the South. His abstracted resolutions for extending slavery every where not being sufficient, the new question about the introduction of slavery into California, a question which will be settled by the emigrants to that region for themselves, is seized upon to create and inflame a state of incurable discord between the two sections of the Union, by the argument of the North upon charges made by a Southern caucus, which he would have tried before a Southern convention. To embody this engine of revolution, has ever been in the scope of Mr. Calhoun's dismembering machinations.

MEETING OF GEN. TAYLOR AND GEN. CASS.

A Washington correspondent, writing March 1st, gives the following account of the meeting and greeting of the President elect and his unsuccessful rival:—

Gen. Cass paid Gen. Taylor a visit today about noon. The meeting of these distinguished men was of the most agreeable and happy character. We will endeavor to give a description of it.

Gen. Cass, accompanied by Senator Fitzgerald, came into the office of the hotel and inquired of our friend Willard, if Gen. Taylor was receiving company. He was told he was, and asked to walk up to his apartments, which he accordingly did. Gen. Taylor, at the moment, was seated, speaking to a gentleman, and did not at first perceive Gen. Cass's entrance. Upon turning round, he at once recognised him, and coming forward, grasped his visitor's hand in both his own, and shook it most cordially, Gen. Cass apparently being equally friendly.

Gen. Taylor—Ah, General, how do you do? I am very glad, indeed, to see you.

Gen. Cass, (who, it appears, did not know the President elect by sight,)—thank you, General. I am very glad to see you, (shaking hands all the time.) By the way, General, you had the advantage of me, (alluding to his recognizing him first.)—That's twice you've had the advantage of me! (This was said with great drollery and caused the General and every one present to laugh heartily.)

Gen. Taylor—Yes, that's true; but you know the battle's not always to the strong, eh!

Gen. Cass—That's a fact. (Laughter.) How do you feel, sir?

Gen. Taylor—Well, pretty well, thank you, except that I have two or three ribs stove in, that's all; I suppose that's merely a circumstance, however. (This evidently unintentional hit caused the most immoderate laughter, in which Senator Cass joined as heartily as any one. When he could get his face straight, he continued the conversation.)

Gen. Cass—Ah, indeed; I am very sorry to hear it; where did it happen?

Gen. Taylor—At Madison. You see the Indianians felt a little sore about one of my reports, and asked me to pay them a visit. Of course I complied, to show I had no feeling against them. Well, I got on board of a small boat at Madison, to go to Frankfort, and just as she was about to start, I stepped out of the saloon, which was brilliantly lighted up, to speak to a friend. It appears a large black trunk had been placed in the passage, and, in the transition from the glare of the saloon, I did not perceive it, and the first thing I knew I thought both my legs, my arms, and all my ribs were stove in. (Laughter.) I'm nearly well now, however.

Gen. Cass—I am very glad you are, indeed. General, allow me to introduce my friend Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Senate.

Gen. Taylor—(shaking hands)—How do you do sir? very glad to see you. I think I have had some correspondence with you before?

Mr. Fitzgerald assented.

Gen. Cass—I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you again, General. Good morning.

Gen. Taylor—Do call again, and often; I shall always be happy to see you.

Here they both shook hands again, and Gen. Cass retired.

In the passage a gentleman met Gen. Cass and remarked—

Well, General, in all the States where I stumped it, you got the vote.

Gen. Cass (laughing)—Well, my friend, I am very much obliged to you, but—I wish you had stumped it in two or three more!

The first Wedding.—Major Noah thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses upon "the first wedding." He says:—"We like short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man. He fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Mdlle Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of this first kiss in this world we have had, however, our own thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man 'wot did.' But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's, and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene. One thing about the first wedding brings queer thoughts to us, in spite of scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married—some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of the-ologians—mere babies—larger but older—without experience, without a house, without a pot or a kettle, nothing—but love and Eden."

Marrying in Haste.—The hurry to sunder the bands of matrimony is so great that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couples were unyoked last week, and about a hundred are awaiting their turn.

Fence Posts.—A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause, he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way that they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew were rotted off. The fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

It is a mark of a depraved mind, to sneer at decrepit old age, or to ridicule any one who is deformed in his person or lacketh understanding.

JEFFERSON'S HOUSE, DEATH, GRAVE, &c.

On the summit that commands this enchanting view, the mansion was built by Jefferson when he had wealth to lavish on his cultivated tastes. The house was one hundred feet long, and of peculiar form and proportion. You enter a wide and lofty hall, that was once adorned with works of art which he had selected with a master's skill, in the high places of the earth; then you pass on to the spacious dining-room, with polished inlaid floor; then to his library, and study, and parlor. Ascend this flight of stairs, not more than wide enough for one to walk up at a time, and you find the chamber where he died on the 4th of July 1826.—The bed was in a recess, the end of which contained two cross pieces, and on this were thrown the mattresses on which he had laid himself to die. It was the gloomiest place—the dead room—that I was ever in; there was the strangest gatherings of thoughts, crowded upon each other, and each claiming to be the true emotion of the hour and spot. I thought of liberty and revolution—of philosophy, and of religion and infidelity, and death hereafter,—of the soul of a mighty man struggling with the fetters, and rushing away with them into the darkness of an untried future, to the presence of the Infinite, in whom the wisdom of man and angels is but a drop that falls into the ocean—before whom the soul of the unholy shrinks away, and finds the rags of human glory and the fig-leaves of philosophy to be no covering when the eye of the Holy One searches the spirit. Such thoughts as these pressed upon me as I stood in the chamber whence the soul of Jefferson had fled to judgment.

The mansion, now owned by Capt. Levy, is falling into decay; it was sold, and all his furniture, Jefferson having died insolvent, and almost the only relic left of a man whose name is identified with his country's history, as a devoted patriot and distinguished President, is a bust of Voltaire, which stands here a tutelar divinity of this deserted, dilapidated house.

As you ascend the mountain, you pass an enclosure, without a gate, that contains the grave of Jefferson; and a more neglected, wretched burial-place, you will seek in vain.

If Campbell's last man had been buried there, he could not have been less cared for.

The wife of Jefferson, torn from him by death, ten years after their early marriage, lies here.

A granite obelisk, battered much by pilgrims, but without name or epitaph, is doubtless the monument of Jefferson. It was here placed by his executors, and the panel on which was to be inscribed the epitaph he wrote for himself, has never been inserted in the stone. I was told it was lying, with the iron gates destined for the enclosure, on the banks of the river where landed, and that no man has troubled himself to see that they reached their destination.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Printers' Proverbs.—Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking. When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him, "what thinkest thou of my piece?"—for it may be that the truth may offend thee. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself. When thou dost enter into his office, have a care unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding. Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it. Prefer the best conducted paper to any other, and subscribe immediately for it, and pay in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.

Shocking Depravity.—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing under date of the 1st inst., gives the following instance of cruelty in a mother:

A woman was detected, yesterday, in using one of the most villainous deceptions to obtain charity that I ever heard of. She had in her arms a child, which, to all appearances, was without either arms or legs, which she exhibited with the view of exciting compassion. In one house the suspicions of a servant girl were awakened, and she insisted upon an examination of the child. It was accomplished under the threat of the police, and the result was, the discovery of a dreadful piece of villainy and iniquity. The child's arms were strapped closely to the body, so that they could not be moved, and the legs were doubled up, and strapped in the same way, in order to make them appear like stumps. It is a great pity that the fiend of a woman was allowed to depart. She ought to have been handed over to the police on the spot, and sent to the penitentiary.

The New York Courier, in copying the above, says:

We have reason to believe, that the practice, which is quite common in many cities of Europe

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

RECEPTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS BY THE PRESIDENT

Yesterday, at one o'clock, pursuant to previous arrangement, the President of the United States, surrounded by his constitutional advisers, received the salutations of the Representatives of Foreign Governments at Washington on the occasion of his accession to the Chief Magistracy.

The whole number of the Members of Foreign Legations present was, we understand, thirty-two, all in their official costumes.

The Address on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps was delivered by the oldest Member of that Corps present, Gen. Don Carlos Maria de Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the Argentine Confederation, in the following terms:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The diplomatic Corps, accredited to the Government of the United States, has the honor, through me, to express to the Chief Magistrate of this Republic their sincere congratulations on his recent election to the Presidency, which they are profoundly convinced will redound to the honor and happiness of the great people over whom you have been called to preside; and that these relations of peace and friendly intercourse which now so happily exist between the United States and the various countries which we have the honor to represent will be preserved and perpetuated to the mutual advantage and well-being of all. And you may be well assured, sir, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to contribute to so desirable a result.

We profit of this occasion, Mr. President, to express to you our most cordial wishes for your health and happiness.

To which Address the President replied:

GENTLEMEN: I accept, with lively satisfaction, the congratulations which you have been pleased to tender to me upon this occasion. You may be assured that it shall be my undeviating endeavor to cultivate with the nations which you respectively represent the most cordial relations of amity and good will. In this I shall be guided by the cardinal policy of this Government, and, I doubt not, cheered by your kind and zealous co-operation.

Permit me also to offer you, individually, my best wishes for your welfare.

The President was then presented individually to each of the gentlemen composing the Corps, exchanging salutations with them in his usually cordial manner.

Previous to the general reception above described, at a private audience, the Chevalier de Macedo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Brazil to this Government, succeeding M. F. J. P. Leal in that capacity, was presented by the Secretary of State to the President; on which occasion the new Representative of Brazil delivered the following Address:

Mr. PRESIDENT: His Majesty the Emperor, my august sovereign, has ever earnestly availed of all occasions to manifest the sympathy and interest he feels for this noble and great country, which, by its position in this vast continent, is one of her natural allies.

The credentials I have the honor to present to you, sir, is a renewed proof of those sentiments. It clearly and frankly expresses them.

The good harmony and friendship which rest upon the mutual advantage of both people and the sympathies of their Governments cannot be disturbed by secondary considerations, or transient passions which may arise.

I feel happy in being able to so express myself before the illustrious citizen whom the United States of America have just chosen for their Chief Magistrate.

Permit me to say, Mr. President, that I consider it a good omen for your administration that one of its first acts is to receive the congratulations which I have the honor to address to you in the name of the august representative of a dynasty whose glory in the past ages and in the present has been to enlarge and to defend the liberties and the independence of its people.

In respect to myself, General, I feel highly flattered in having obtained the confidence of my Government to endeavor to tighten the bands of friendship which unite our two countries of boundless future prospect.

The principles of wise policy which guide the Government of this Republic will facilitate the accomplishment on my part of duties held dear by me, and I trust that I shall obtain the affection of this brave nation and of its illustrious President, whom I already honor and admire.

To which the President responded:

I cordially welcome you as the representative of an empire with which my country is connected by the strong tie of mutual and important interests.

It shall be my constant endeavor, during my administration of the Executive Government, to cultivate and perpetuate by all honorable means friendly relations with Brazil, and to develop still further the great commercial intercourse between the two nations. It is confidently believed that the Government of Brazil, will on its part make all just exertions towards accomplishing results so desirable. Your mission is received as a proof that the sentiments which it is my province to utter on behalf of this Government are reciprocated by yours. Thanking you for the kind expressions which you have been pleased to address to me personally, I trust that your sojourn in the United States may be agreeable to yourself, and advantageous to both countries.

INTERVIEW OF THE OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In conformity to the resolution adopted on the 3d instant, at a meeting of the Officers of the War of 1812, Colonel Todd, of Kentucky, their chairman, and on behalf of the committee, ascertained that the President would receive his old associates of that war on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

After Col. Todd had introduced each officer to the President, he delivered the following address:

We come to you, General, as a remnant of your associates of the war of 1812, to offer to you our felicitations upon your elevation to an office without equal in the Governments of the world. Your heart will assure you that we have watched your career with deep, anxious, and proud interest, from the heroic defence of Fort Harrison, which earned for you the first brevetcy in the second war of Independence, to the more extended events in Florida and Mexico. We all knew that, as the theatre of your operations should be enlarged, you would be equal to any emergency, and would display to your admiring countrymen all the qualities of a great commander.

We come with our hearts in our hands to congratulate you and our beloved country upon your designation by the people for the highest civil position, which we are assured you will adorn by the same sagacity, the same patriotism, and the same success that was illustrated by your military career; and we hope to be pardoned for saying that your heroism and prudence have been second only to your modesty, which remind us of the beautiful remark of the great philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton, who said of himself that he "felt he was like a child picking up a pebble here and there on the shore of the great ocean of truth." As a remnant of the glorious war of 1812, we cannot expect, in the course of Nature, to meet you again; but our latest aspirations will be for the success of your Administration, and your happiness here and hereafter.

To this address the President returned the following reply:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am happy to receive you as the surviving officers of the war of 1812, and to recognise among you some with whom I have served in past years. I thank you kindly for your congratulations and good wishes on this occasion.

In regard to my past services, to which you have been pleased to allude in too flattering terms, I can only say that the merit of those services is mainly due to the skill and bravery of the troops who served at different times under my orders.—To have led such officers and such men is itself a sufficient honor and reward for all my services.

I feel that I am now entering a new career, in which I entertain a natural distrust of my ability to redeem the expectations of those who have called me to it. For your kind expressions in this regard I beg you to accept my sincere thanks. May you long live in the enjoyment of health and happiness!

The President then mingled with great courtesy and cordiality among his ancient associates, and gratified them by some sportive remarks, introduced with admirable taste. The old soldiers then repaired, according to previous appointment, to the mansion of Mrs. Madison, the venerable relict of the President under whom they had done battle in the second war of Independence. After Col. Todd, the chairman, had introduced each officer to Mrs. Madison, he delivered, on their behalf, the following address:

Honored Madam: A remnant of the officers of the war of 1812 beg leave to present to you the homage of their grateful respects. It is fitting that the soldiers of the second war of Independence should rejoice in every opportunity to do honor to the illustrious statesman who united in his successful career the enviable title of the "Father of the Constitution" to that of the pilot who weathered the storm in a war which his sense of the national rights and character led him to recommend to the war-declaring power.

We rejoice that one so nearly associated with the late President Madison, and who shed such a beautiful aspect over his public and private career, yet remains as a link between the present and past generations. We are grateful, then, madam, to the merciful Providence who has spread over you so long the shadow of his wings. May his choicest blessings ever attend you!

To this address Mrs. Madison, under the evident influence of deep feeling, returned the following reply:

Veteran and distinguished Soldiers: The Patriot, whose sense of the national rights and character recommended, at the time he had deemed most expedient, the declaration of the war of 1812, commenced his conduct of that war with embarrassments, not as regards the official avowed pretensions of the enemy, but with the difficulty of uniting Representatives for war who were for earlier action and those who were to be waited for, to induce them into a cordiality of the support of so very important a measure. The result became a single-handed war against the most powerful nation of the earth, and was therefore the more glorious to the nation and yourselves.

His part in bringing about the noble fabric of a Constitution, to be tied down by compromises, is becoming more known. He first moved in the Legislature of his own State; attended a first meeting in Alexandria, followed by one in Annapolis, precedent to the final convention of 1787, where the great Philosopher of the last century was to have become the presiding officer; and, lastly, to move when the great General of the Revolution had been prevailed upon, after much and continued persuasion, to come to the Convention to be its President; and the first Executive officer afterwards to set the splendid machinery of the Government in motion.

I am penetrated with profound sensibility for the kind sentiments, so feelingly expressed, and personal to myself; and hope our great country will both recognise and appreciate their benefactors in the Spartan remnant officers of 1812.

After the acceptance of refreshments and the interchange of pleasant social intercourse, the officers bade the venerable lady farewell.

Before they separated, perhaps for the last time, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this remnant of the army of 1812 be presented to our chairman, Col. Charles S. Todd, for the expressive and appropriate manner in which he has represented us in the addresses made to the President and to Mrs. Madison; and also that our thanks be presented to the Secretary of our meeting and worthy host, Major John G. Camp

The Inaugural.—The Inaugural of President Taylor is precisely such a one as was to have been expected. It is short, pithy, and to the purpose. In laying down only general principles, by which he means to be guided, he has closely followed the example of the *great* Presidents; of Presidents who were great even when there were "giants in the land." We hail this return to a good old practice with the sincerest pleasure. The inaugurals of late Presidents had degenerated into demagogue essays, and better suited the editorial columns of a party newspaper than the mouth of a President elect, making his first official address to his constituents.

Richmond Whig.

As a composition, we may point to Gen. Taylor's Inaugural as a model of elegance, conciseness, and perspicuity. Its Republican sentiments are a pure and unclouded reflection of the primitive faith of the republic. Its spirit is above all praise, as it is above all censure—so calm, so dignified, so high above the clouds and conflicts of party passion—so purely American, that we might, without much effort, suppose we saw the form of Washington descending amid the multitude, and once more addressing the words of wisdom, truth, and patriotism to his countrymen.

Richmond Republican.

We have had the curiosity to compare President Taylor's Inaugural Address, as to its length, with those of the "earlier Presidents," and this is the result: Taylor's contains 1159 words; Washington's 1499 words; John Adams' 2219 words; Jefferson's 1764 words; Madison's 1207 words; Monroe's 3707 words.

Wilmington Chronicle.

It gives us pleasure to state that the Hon. George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, arrived in this city yesterday evening. He has taken rooms at Willard's Hotel.—*National Intelligencer.*

Hon. Jacob Collamer.—The Albany Journal, in remarking upon the appointment of Mr. Collamer to a seat in the Cabinet, says the memory of man runneth not, we believe, back to the time when Vermont, ever faithful and devoted Vermont, was represented in the Cabinet. We rejoice, therefore, to see a Green Mountain Whig at Gen. Taylor's Council Board. We only know Mr. Callamer as a Representative, and as such his course has been worthy of a constituency whose intelligence and patriotism stand out conspicuously. The State of Vermont enjoys the high honor of having never cast her Presidential vote wrong. Her sons have been gallant on our battle-fields, and faithful in the State and National Legislatures.

The Home Department was offered, we understand, to the Hon. Truman Smith, who, though appreciating the honor the offer conferred, decided to take his seat in the Senate, than which few positions are more desirable or elevated.

Albany Journal.

Our neighbor Mr. Custis, of Arlington, who paid his respects to President Taylor the other day, could say what but few men in this great country, at this day, can, that he has taken by the hand *twelve Presidents* of the United States, commencing with General Washington.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The new Cabinet officers were for hours to-day receiving the calls, at their respective Departments, of their friends and all others having business with them.

Mr. Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General. He is a gentleman of decided ability, with a discriminating mind and great energy of character.

It is understood that Mr. Hannegan, appointed Minister to Berlin, by Mr. Polk, on the 4th of March, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and confirmed by the Senate, will not be deprived of his appointment by Gen. Taylor. The old hero is magnanimous.

By the way, how queer it was in Mr. Polk to confer this appointment upon Mr. Hannegan. Who does not remember the deep and burning denunciation poured out by Mr. Hannegan, in the Senate, upon the head of Mr. Polk, for his shuffling and hypocritical course on the Oregon question?

If he gave up the line of 54° 40' and acceded to the line of 49°, Mr. Hannegan declared that Mr. President Polk would be, by the infamous act, sunk so low that the hand of Resurrection could never reach him!

Very well, says Mr. President Polk, please take the Mission to Prussia, Mr. Hannegan! The latter took it. What strange bed-fellows modern Locofocoism will bring together!

A foreign mission, it is expected, will be tendered to some distinguished Whig Statesman in North Carolina. Ex-Gov. Morehead, the distinguished President of the Whig National Convention, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, member of the recent Congress, have been named for such stations. Messrs. Mangum, Rayner, Stanly and Ex-Gov. Graham, have also been named.

There is a wish indulged by his friends, and in other quarters, that John S. Skinner should be appointed Commissioner of the Patent Office. He is well qualified, every way, to fill that peculiar and important post. There are others, of high claims, desirous of the place.

Correspondence of the Phila. North American.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1849.

General Taylor, without previous announcement or parade, received the congratulations and respects of a large body of friends, including a respectable representation of the fair sex—who are all, or ought to be, good "Taylor men"—at the White House this morning, and the interview terminated with mutual satisfaction and pleasure. In all his intercourse thus far, whether official or social, the President has exhibited a degree of frankness and urbanity, which have endeared him to those who have come within the scope of his personal influence, and fully realized all the favorable expectations that were formed, by the study of his character, in the scenes of battle and danger. There is a freshness in his manly and direct address, so foreign to the heartless and studied ceremonies of political life, that it attracts the confidence of all who approach him, while it wins upon their respect and affection. His change of position has been attended with no change of feeling, and elevation has only rendered more conspicuous those noble virtues which have illustrated a life of purity and humanity.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Mirror says: "Although sufficiently courtly in his manners, Gen. Taylor despises ceremonious etiquette, and likes to act out freely the promptings of his own honest heart. He remarked, this evening, that of Mr. Polk's cabinet, he had never seen but one member, and that was Mr. Marcy, 20 years ago, and of his own cabinet, he had never seen a single member before he came to Washington."

Democratic testimony of Gen. Taylor.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, (Dem.,) thus speaks:

"Speaking of Gen. Taylor, permit me to say that I am agreeably disappointed in him. He receives those who call, and all may call, with great courtesy and kindness, and withal in such a republican style, as does honor to his head and heart. He is a venerable gentleman of the old school, unpretending and benevolent in manner, and all who approach him are convinced of his honesty and sincerity. Every person who has called upon him comes away favorably impressed. He is a better looking man than any of the portraits make him."

We state for the information of those who have had occasion to correspond with the gentlemen who have lately been called to preside over the Executive Departments, that their occupation has been such since they have entered upon the duties of office, in the reception of visitors and the dispatch of the most urgent public business, as to make it impossible for them to *answer* letters addressed to them individually, even so far as to acknowledge the receipt of them. This explanation will serve to prevent the misapprehension which their not promptly replying to such letters might lead to.—*Nat. Intell.*

President for a Day.—The Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, President of the Senate, was on Sunday last, by virtue of his office, President of the United States—for one day!

The above was of course intended (says the National Intelligencer,) for a jest by its original proprietor; but having been regarded by some readers as a grave statement of fact, we take leave to say that Gen. Taylor possessed all the power of President of the United States at any time after the legal expiration of the 3d day of March. The President is required, it is true by the constitution, to take a prescribed oath before he enters upon the execution of his office; but he is the President of the United States from the moment of the expiration of the term of the preceding President, and no man but he can, under the circumstances, discharge any function of President of the United States. It is only "in case of *removal of the President from office*, or of *his death, resignation*, or *inability to discharge the powers and duties* of the said office," that "the same shall devolve on the Vice President," and next after him, in case of *his* removal, death, &c. upon the President pro tem. of the Senate, should there be one, and, if not, then on the Speaker of the House of Representatives "for the time being."

The memory of the just is blessed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1849.

Mr. Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate any instructions which may have been given to the Minister of the United States in London, offering a further extension of reciprocity and equality in the laws of navigation; and especially such instructions, if any, as contemplate the opening of the coasting trade of the United States to the ships and vessels of other nations.

Mr. Webster. This resolution, sir, is offered in consequence of information received by the very latest arrival from England. I find it stated, sir, in the advices by the last steamer at Halifax, and transmitted thence by the telegraph, that "M. Labouchere," who is the President of the Board of Trade in England, "has again brought forward the Government proposition for the modification of the navigation laws; and Mr. Bancroft, the U. S. Minister, states that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter, he is ready and willing to sign a convention immediately, based upon the most complete reciprocity, so as to open the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of both nations."

My object, sir, for the present, is only an inquiry. I suppose, if it be the pleasure of the Senate to adopt the resolution this morning, it may be answered before we finally adjourn. But, if there be not an opportunity to receive an answer at this session of the Senate, one part of my purpose will at least be accomplished; which is, to draw the attention of the country to this most important subject. I mean to pronounce no particular opinion at present. All must agree that the subject is vastly important. And I confess I was a little startled to find that the American Minister, who is now remaining in England, has, at the present moment, and under existing circumstances, offered to act immediately in a proposition for a convention to throw open the whole coasting trade of the United States freely, and without discrimination, to British vessels.

I have only two things to suggest for the present consideration of the Senate and the country. One is, that, if we enter into this reciprocity with Great Britain, and open to her ships and vessels the whole coasting trade of the United States, we are bound, of course, to do the same thing to the Powers of the north of Europe, and to admit the ships and vessels of Bremen and other of the chief navigating States and countries of that part of the world to the same privileges.

Before this question is to be decided, it would be well for us to be brought to a consideration of the experience which we have had since we opened the trade between ourselves and certain Powers of Europe and certain Powers of America to the ships and vessels of third parties. And it will become us to see how far the interference of the ships and vessels of the northern part of Europe in the trade between the United States and Brazil, for example, has lessened or increased the interests of ship owners in the United States and all those concerned in navigation.

Another thing to be considered is this; how infinitely small is the coasting trade proper between the ports of England and her European dominions compared with the coasting trade of the United States. Why, sir, the coasting trade of the United States employs the greater part of all the tonnage of the United States. And that trade, as it is, and is to be hereafter, will employ our shipping in voyages some of which will be the longest voyages prosecuted on the globe. They will be voyages from the Atlantic cities, on the north and north-eastern coast, around Cape Horn, to California and Oregon. If any such proposition as it seems has been suggested should be adopted by the Government of the United States, it will follow that all the products or manufactures of the United States may be freely carried in British or other foreign ships, from Boston and New York, not only to New Orleans, but around the Capes to our own ports on the Pacific, as freely as they may be carried in our own vessels.

I repeat, it is not my purpose now to discuss the great and grave question connected with this subject, but to ascertain whether it be true, as suggested, that our Minister in England is authorized to enter into a convention which will uproot, substantially, the principles of our navigation laws as they have existed for sixty years. The subject, I repeat, well deserves the attention of the country.

If the Senate have no objection to pass the resolution to-day, I hope it may be passed; but if any gentleman desires that it should not be acted on to-day, it may lie over until to-morrow.

The resolution was agreed to.

Several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States by the hands of Col. Bliss.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the Senate then went into Executive session; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

The nomination, by ex-President Polk, of Mr. Hannegan, as Minister to Berlin, at 7 o'clock on a Sabbath morning, March 4th, and that, too, after he had gone home from the Capitol, upon the ground that he was no longer President, is an act that cannot be passed over as an ordinary item of news. To couple what may be called the sublime with the ridiculous, two petty Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia were sent in with Hannegan's nomination; and the official record, as we find it in the National Intelligencer, runs thus:—

APPOINTMENTS BY THE LATE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Edward A. Hannegan, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Prussia.

Wm. Greer and Wm. Easby, to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia.

This is a Sabbath morning's work, at 7 A. M.,—and long after the rays of the rising sun were streaming in the Northern windows and dome of the Senate Chamber, this work was done.

What is worthy of remark, in connexion with this appointment of Hannegan, is the fact that *the* Democratic orator of the Senate, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, contended from 12 o'clock, (midnight) Saturday, up to 4 A. M., Sunday, backed by Messrs. Yulee, Turney, Mason and others, that the constitutional existence of the Senate had expired, and that the body assembled was no Senate, but a mere "mob," as Mr. Faote called it; that the President was out of office, and that no power could either approve or enact laws. This, however, was asserted when the Appropriation Bill was up for discussion, and when these gentlemen had two purposes in view, in order to kill it; the one to compel Gen. Taylor to convoke an extra session, and the other to strangle the House amendment of a government for California to this bill. But after Mr. Polk sent in the nomination of Mr. Hannegan, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, some hours later, no gentlemen were more ready to act upon and to confirm it, and to secure for their Democratic *pet* the $18,000 douceur.

We do not wish to be harsh upon this Mr. Hannegan, for he is a man of talents, and has some social qualities that render him dear to his friends; but when we say his habits of life and his general deportment unfit him for properly representing this country in Europe, we but express the common opinion of all parties in Washington.—*N. Y. Express.*

Singular cause of Illness.—Mr. Wm. B. Scarfe, a respectable citizen of Pittsburgh, while dressing a few days since, stuck the point of a common pin into one of his fingers, since which time he has been racked with excruciating pains. The Gazette says that "faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Every aid that medicine can give has been resorted to, but it is a case that seems to bid defiance to medical skill."

HENRY CLAY ON EMANCIPATION.

It is known to our readers, that a Convention will shortly assemble for the purpose of giving a new Constitution to the State of Kentucky, and that the question of emancipation has strongly agitated the public mind in that quarter. Mr. Clay having been addressed on this subject by Richard Pindell, Esq., gives his views in a letter of considerable length, which has been published in the Louisville Courier. It is dated New Orleans, Feb. 17th. Mr. Clay takes the same ground assumed by Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, and by Governor McDowell, Mr. T. J. Randolph, and the Richmond Enquirer in the session of the Virginia Legislature of 1831–2.

Mr. Clay says that after full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to him that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation.

The first is, that it should be slow in its operation, and cautious and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, or any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. Secondly, that it should be an indispensable condition that emancipated slaves should be removed to some colony. And thirdly, that the expenses of transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival, should be defrayed by funds raiseu from the labor of such freed slaves.

Nothing could be more ruinous than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprising both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to that of extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences.—Any great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the colonies was an operation of many years, and the work of removing them from the United States can only be effected after a lapse of a great length of time. I think (says Mr. Clay) that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age. That period I would suggest should be 1855, or even 1860, for on this or any other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections, and unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of this system be a little earlier or a little later, is not so important as that it should be permanently fixed, to which we could look forward with confidence to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the commonwealth. Whatever may be the day fixed for emancipation, whether it be 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all thereafter born, I suggest, should be free at the age of 25, but liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expense of transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

SLAVERY RESTRICTION IN THE SLAVE STATES.

We have, on several recent occasions, directed the attention of our readers to a movement now going on in some of the Southern States, having for its object the prohibition of the further introduction of slaves into those States from the slave States adjoining the free States. Esteeming this movement a matter of far greater practical importance than the question of restricting slavery in the distant territories of California and New Mexico, we shall continue to note the progress of public opinion in its favor.

Speaking of the "slave trade" from the more northern slave States, the *Milledgeville Southern Recorder*, of the 27th ult., says:

"The progress of this illegal practice has met with a check, and has indeed, we presume so far as this vicinage is concerned, been decisively arrested, in a case which has just occurred. Two slave speculators reached this place some days ago, with a number of negroes for sale. The owners were promptly arrested at the instance of the Mayor, and brought before the Council. The parties were saved going to jail by giving bond and security for their appearance next morning, in the sum of one thousand dollars. At the time for their appearance it seems the parties arrested had judged it best to forfeit their bond and pay the penalty (which we presume they had secured to their security) rather than abide by the issue of the law they had violated. We presume that the proceedings in this case, will in future turn the direction of those dealing in negroes, in violation of law, to any other quarter than this."

It will be understood that the State of Georgia already has a law against the importation of slaves within her limits for sale. That law has not heretofore been regidly enforced; but, recently, one of the judges gave very urgent instructions to a grand jury in regard to its strict execution, and the case referred to by the Southern Recorder proves that public sentiment has become quite decided upon the subject.

It is one of the most remarkable circumstances attending the agitation of this policy of restriction, that a principal argument urged in its support, is, that Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky may be constrained by necessity to retain their negroes, to keep them therefore in slavery, and thus to remain in a sort of forcible identity of interest with the slave States farther South.

One of the Georgia papers contains the following paragraph:

"*Importation of Slaves.*—An immediate and extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi is demanded by the citizens of Hancock county, in that State, for the purpose of enacting laws prohibiting the further ingress of slaves from the border States of the South. In their petition to the Governor, they represent that the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, where slavery has ceased to be profitable, from the uncertain tenure by which slaves are held, are now throwing an immense black population on the extreme Southern States, which is destined to increase with immense rapidity."

In the House of Representatives, on the 1st, Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts presented the petition of Simon M. Dixon and 64 others, citizens of the counties of Chatham and Orange, in the State of North Carolina, praying Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States.

A Steam Butcher.—During a storm on the railroad between Wilmington and Weldon, (N. C.,) on the night of the 26th ult., a locomotive ran over eleven cows lying near each other on the track, and killed them all instantly. Eight were impaled on the cow-catcher, or were under or in front of it, while three had been thrown down the embankment. This accumulation of carcasses was sufficient to stop the train, but it was not thrown off the track.

From the Raleigh Register.

HISTORY OF THE REGULATION WAR.

Mr. Gales: Having seen recently much said in the newspapers throughout the country, on the subject of those proceedings which first brought about the Revolutionary War—or rather the Regulation War, which all have admitted was in fact the commencement of the Revolutionary War, I think proper to say that I hold in my hands a pamphlet copy, dated 1765, of the full history of those proceedings which brought about the Regulation War. This paper was among the papers of my father, the late Major John R. Eaton, at the time of his death, and would never have been thought of, but for the appearance of the many notions that have appeared recently, on the subject of which it treats, more particularly the letter of Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to the Court of St. James. There is no possible doubt of the authenticity of this paper, and from the same I was proud to learn that, not only North Carolina, but Nutbush, my native birth-place, in old Granville, can claim the honor of having put the ball of the Revolution in motion. The first meeting that ever took place in America on the subject, having taken place at the old Presbyterian Church, then under the Pastoral charge of Mr. Patillo, that pious man of God, and pure patriot, together with the late Capt. James Lewis, Col. Richard Henderson, Maj. Anderson, and Col. Billy Taylor, being among the most active participants. It seems that the Provincial District Court, at that time, was held at Hillsborough, at which place Tryon had promised to meet our fathers and redress their grievances; but for which circumstance my friend Maj. Wiley, would doubtless have headed his novel with the title of NUTBUSH, instead of 'ALAMANCE,' for that famous Battle of Alamance would have been fought on the banks of Nutbush. The copy is entire, with the exception of a few leaves having been torn off in the latter part, and unfortunately that portion containing the final battle of Alamance. I have forwarded the pamphlet to our distinguished fellow citizen, Gov. Swain, through my brother John S. Eaton, Esq.

Very respectfully, your friend,

CHAS. R. EATON.

Nutbush, Granville co., N. C. Feb. 20, 1849.

GEN. TAYLOR ON APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Upon the ingress of every new Administration there is necessarily a great influx of office-seekers, each one of whom thinks that he has transcendant claims to the particular berth upon which he has fixed his special fancy. As the country grows in population and general wealth, it grows also in the number of needy men; and there has probably been a larger congregation of expectants upon the occasion of Gen. Taylor's inauguration, than at any former time.

The National Whig relates an incident, as we have reason to believe with correctness, which shows, that President Taylor has far more regard for the efficiency with which public officers perform their duties, than for the pecuniary rewards which attach to their stations:

"On the last night of the session [says the National Whig] the General Appropriation Bill, we are told, came near being lost. It is suspected that the opposers of the bill desired to kill it, in order to force an extra session. When this idea was broached to General Taylor, we learn that it gave him not the slightest uneasiness. He remarked, that the Legislature had supreme control over the subject; that if it did not pass the Appropriation Bill, he should only be obliged to put the Executive Government on *short allowance;* and that if it came to this, it would be of no inconvenience to him, as he was used to short allowances!"

Yes, rather than have a useless expenditure of public money in the *extra session of Congress*, which General Cass and his few coadjutors were so anxious to make necessary, honest "Old Zack," would have put himself and all under him on short allowance, or rather, or no allowance at all! The country will mark the contrast exhibited between this noble resolution of Gen. Taylor, and the wily conduct of his late competitor in striving, by a sudden spasm of constitutional scruple, to drive him to the unpopular expedient of an extra session.

Caution.—We learn that several counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Merchant's Bank at Cheraw, were passed off on tradesmen in King-street, on Saturday night last. One of them, which was shown to us, purported to be signed by W. Gordon, President, and —. Wright, Cashier, whereas Mr. Wright is President of the Bank, and Mr. Godfrey, Cashier, and the genuine notes are signed accordingly.—The engraving was coarse; and the signatures and filling up all evidently by the same hand.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Legislative Telegraph.—We have received, from Harrisburg, a copy of a vote taken by the Legislative Telegraph, as it is called, recently fixed up in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. The members vote by touching keys (for yeas and nays) placed at each desk; the result of each touch being a perforation on the *yea* or *no* side of a printed list of members named. The vote here recorded comprises fifty-eight yeas and forty noes; but the written statement on the record is that the whole vote was recorded in less than two seconds.—*North American.*

A Lady appointed to Office.—One of the last acts of the late Postmaster General was the appointment of Mrs. Maria J. Hornbeck to be Postmistress of Allentown, in place of E. R. Newhard, resigned. Mrs. H. is the widow of the late Hon. John W. Hornbeck, and has a large family dependent upon her for support.

A single statement like the following, ought to be a sufficient inducement to any person suffering with diseased lungs to make a trial of Wistar's Balsam, and test its virtues in their own case:

Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., May, 1846.

Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought me in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted those who were called skilful physicians, who pronounced my case incurable. My friends at night did not expect to find me alive in the morning. I was induced, as a last resort, to try Wistar's Balsam, and after taking the first bottle, I felt great relief. I continued to use it, and after taking four bottles I considered myself cured, and for the last year I have had no occasion to use any medicine for the lungs, and believe myself entirely well.

[Signed.] J. T. GRILLEY.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p. thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; then No. 25° across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence S. 25° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence S. 56° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So. side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 86° E't 167 p; thence So. 16° E't 50 p; thence So. 83° E't 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 84° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 86° W't 108 p; thence No. 16° W't 127 p; thence No. 86° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman's Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Bell, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by pines, No. bank of the creek above Neals's ford; thence No. 64° E't 156 p to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence S. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 46° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 86° W't 50 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, C. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper pond; thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Hurley's; thence So. 36° E't 34 p; thence S. 90° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to W. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence S. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 25° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 74° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 26° W't 76 p; thence No. 76° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the beginning with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Wm. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small oak, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Buck mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence S. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 16° E't 30 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 20 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 30 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 16° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his corner, Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 33° E't 15 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 58° W't 30 p; thence No. 85° W't 242 p; thence No. 15° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Mabane, Rd. Smith, and W'm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 15° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence No. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; th

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1849.

Notice to Debtors to this Office.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend the Superior Courts of Robeson and Bladen, authorized to settle accounts with persons owing this office, who are respectfully requested to meet him during those Courts.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

We learn that ALEXANDER LITTLE, Esq., of Wadesborough, has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and consented to be a candidate for Congress in the 3d District.

We have already announced Gen. DOCKERY as a candidate in that District. Both Whigs.

The Hon. A. H. SHEPHERD is a candidate for re-election in the Guilford District.

The Hon. A. W. Venable is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Hillsborough District.

The Salisbury Watchman states that the amount of subscriptions in that place to the Plank Road has increased several hundred dollars within the week preceding.

THE ROUTE FOR THE PLANK ROAD.—This subject is exciting a great deal of attention in the up-country, as we are glad to see. We learn that if the route could be located, there would be handsome subscriptions made, along its line, go where it may. But there is no power to locate the road, except by the Stockholders, in General Meeting, or such officers as they may entrust with that duty. So far as we can collect public opinion here, it rather tends to the Deep River route, so as to pass by or near Watson's Bridge, Franklinsville, Ashborough, &c. It is supposed that this would secure a greater amount of toll than any other route, and that it will furnish more subscriptions to the stock. Speaking of this route, the Greensborough Patriot, says,—

"Certain it is, a completion of the road in the general direction indicated above, would afford mutual facilities between Fayetteville and that rich and productive portion of the back country upon whose trade Fayetteville *chiefly depends*, in every article except perhaps that of cotton. Much the larger quantities of the staple articles of grain, flour, bacon and whiskey, besides numerous minor products of the farm, which find their way to the Fayetteville market, are carried over the route through Randolph and Moore—a route which, with its deep and dreary sand at one end, and its succession of mud-holes at the other, every wagon boy in this up-country can testify is now *any thing else* but a plank or a railroad.

"It must strike any one at all personally acquainted with the country, that the proposed road must pass either North or South of the *Uwharie hills*. Which will be most "practicable," and beneficial to most people in the State, is for those who take pecuniary interest in the road to determine. We think it probable, as has been suggested in the Asheborough Herald that the most eligible route will be found to be that of the old Fayetteville and Yadkin Railroad survey. That route comes within twenty-one miles of Greensborough, at a point due South, and perhaps approaches nearer at some point higher up.

"Our farmers in this region of country have all their lives *done their own marketing* in Fayetteville; and any improved facilities offered to them would be seized with avidity and the trade largely increased, to the undoubted mutual benefit of the farmers and their market-town."

But that the Northern Route has warm opposition in the interior, is manifest. The following letters, the two first to the Editor, and the third from a citizen of this place, writing from Stanly county, present strong motives to adopt the Southern route:—

MOORE COUNTY, March 13, 1849.

Mr. Editor: I am sorry to learn from your last paper, that the Commissioners for the Plank Road purpose sending that Road to Chatham, when they must know that the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation can and will be accomplished; that the Rail Road, when finished, will pass through that county. They should consider that other sections of the State justly claim some part of the two millions and two hundred thousand dollars besides Chatham and Randolph, and when every person of any forethought must see, that unless Fayetteville can draw the trade of Drowning Creek and the lower counties on the Pee Dee and Yadkin, they must fail of any trade after the navigation of the Cape Fear is extended to Chatham county. Fayetteville has been my market town from my youth to old age, I therefore would be willing to see it prosperous; but as certain as the Buckhorn Canal and the Pole Rail Road failed, so certain will the Plank Road fail of ever benefiting Fayetteville, if run anywhere North of the Yadkin road; and the further South of it the greater the benefit, so as to gain as much of the Yadkin trade as possible. Besides, the benefit of the money appropriated should go to the convenience of as many as possible.

LAWRENCEVILLE, March 10, 1849.

MR. E. J. HALE—Dear Sir: I see from the last Observer some suggestions as to the route of the Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury. I had no doubt, from the survey for the Canal or Plank Road, that it would run through Montgomery near Troy; but I see from your Editorial that we are not looked to for any aid to the road, consequently can hope for none of its benefits. Now, sir, I will suggest a route which I think will be the most PRACTICABLE route, and at the same time secure the greatest amount of ADDITIONAL TRADE of any other that the road can run. Take what is called the Chicken road from Fayetteville direct to the old County line road, dividing Montgomery and Richmond, thence to the mouth of Rocky River, thence up the dividing ridge, which is a beautiful level road, to Centre in Stanly county, and thence through Albemarle, Gold Hill, and to Salisbury. This route will secure all the cotton raised on Mountain Creek, Cheek's Creek, Little River, and the Pee Dee country in the upper end of Richmond and lower end of Montgomery—much the most wealthy part of the two counties—I should say 2000 bales of cotton. And you strike what is called the Fork country of Stanly and Anson, the most wealthy of those two counties, nearly all of which goes to Cheraw. You will see by a glance at the map that it will not be more than 10 or 15 miles from a DIRECT route, and through the most level route, and avoid the Uwharee hills and the rough country of the Yadkin. Now sir, I ask, what Fayetteville will gain by the route by Watson's *Bridge*, and through Randolph? By this route you come in contact with the Central Road from Charlotte to Raleigh, and also the navigation of Deep River; the people are alive to that, and that alone, through that section, and you cannot look for that aid from Randolph, Davidson, and even Rowan, with the Central road &c. in view, that you can from Montgomery, Richmond, Anson and Stanly, which have nothing in view. We hope for no rail road, navigation, nor anything but the Plank Road. Now sir, must North Carolina forever leave the best and most wealthy part of her State unimproved? Doomed to go to Cheraw, which is no market at all except for cotton? There are no boats running in the Summer, consequently no market for flour, corn, &c., which is the whole trade of the upper country.

I think the road should have these objects in view: The best route, the greatest amount of ADDITIONAL *trade*, and the most valuable trade, and benefit the greatest amount of population. This route has all these advantages.

Even suppose the Central Road and the Deep River navigation were not in contemplation, the lower route is the best and most practicable, because it will secure new trade, and that which Fayetteville ought to desire and ought to have.

There are many citizens of your town who have travelled nearly the whole route, and can see by bestowing a single thought that it is the most practicable route, with less bridging, fewer hills, &c. &c.

We cannot hope for but one thing if we should fail in this, and that is, a Plank Road to Charlotte. Yours, &c.

STANLY COUNTY, March 1849.

I think there is a great desire here that the Plank Road should pass out of Fayetteville somewhere in the direction of the Chicken road, and then by the most practicable route to Graham's bridge, thence by what is called the "Upper Fair Ground" in Richmond county, thence crossing the Pee Dee a little above the mouth of Rocky River, near Albemarle, and so on to Salisbury. The advocates of this route say that it is much the most level and practicable one, reaches soonest a country affording produce, and will draw off the trade of the best cotton country in North Carolina from Cheraw, and divert it to Fayetteville; and last, not least, they say that a subscription of at least $30,000 can be guarantied in one extensive neighborhood near the "Pee Dee," through which the road would then pass.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

From Tuesday to Thursday, inclusive, of the last week, the subject which occupied the exclusive attention of the Senate, in open Session, was the case of Mr. Shields, Senator-elect from Illinois. On Tuesday, the Special Committee on the subject reported, unanimously, that the election of Mr. Shields was void, he not having been a citizen of the United States for the term of nine years, (as required by the Constitution,) before the commencement of the term for which he was elected (the 4th inst.) It appeared that Mr. Shields, who is a native of Ireland, born in 1810, came to this country whilst a minor, and was naturalized on the 21st of October, 1840—wanting more than 7 months of the constitutional qualification to hold the office of Senator.

Many efforts were made by a portion of the Locofoco Senators to evade a direct vote on the subject. Mr. Shields offered his resignation, but it was argued that he could not resign an office to which he was not eligible; that the election was void, not voidable, and the seat vacant. In Mr. Webster's emphatic language, this was "*as plain as a turnpike road.*" And so the Senate decided, 32 votes to 12—the 12 being Messrs. Cass, Chase, Douglass, Downes, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Jones, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Yulee.

The resolution declaring the election void, was adopted.

If Mr. Shields could have *resigned*, the vacancy thus created might be filled by the Governor of Illinois, who would doubtless appoint Mr. Shields; but, the election being declared *void*, it is not within the Governor's power to fill the place, which must remain vacant till the meeting of the Legislature in January 1851, unless sooner called together.

On Thursday the Vice President vacated the Chair, to enable the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore*, as usual. And on Friday, Mr. Atchison of Missouri was, on motion of Mr. Mangum, unanimously appointed President.

The Executive Sessions of the Senate have resulted in the confirmation of a number of nominations, as follows:—

OFFICIAL.—FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Gayle, of Alabama, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, in the place of *William Crawford*, deceased.

Archibald Williams, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of *David L. Gregg*, whose commission is about to expire.

Palmer V. Kellogg, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of New York, in the place of *Jacob Gould*, whose commission is about to expire.

John Pettes, of Vermont, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Vermont, in the place of *Jacob Kent*, whose commission is about to expire.

Samuel D. King and William Thompson, of Washington, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Joseph T. Nye, Saco, Maine, *vice Ichabod Jordan*, whose commission expired.

Thomas Hedge, Plymouth, Massachusetts, *vice Wm. Morton Jackson*, whose commission expired.

James Donaghe, New Haven, Connecticut, *vice Norris Wilcox*, whose commission expired.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Charles Hudson, Boston, Massachusetts, *vice Wm. Parmenter*, whose commission expired.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

George Howland, Tiverton, R. I., *vice Asa Gray*, whose commission expired.

Wm. P. Greene, Providence, R. I., *vice D. F. Seamans*, whose commission expired.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—CONFIRMATIONS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 8 P. M.

Judge Clayton, formerly a Representative in Congress from Georgia, has been nominated to the Senate to-day as Second Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. McCalla.

Col. Bigger, as Postmaster at Richmond, Va., and Mr. Sloanaker, as Navy agent at Philadelphia, were both confirmed by the Senate to-day, as were also several Brevets in the Army and Navy.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate today by the President, I have only learned the name of Henry V. Brown, as Register of Public Lands at Green Bay, in place of J. S. Fish, removed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1849.

It is "given out" that the following nominations were made to the Senate yesterday:

Mr. McGaughey, to be Governor of Minesota. Mr. McG. was a member of the 30th Congress. It is understood that the three Judges for Minesota were also nominated—one being taken from each of the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Taylor, a resident of Minesota, was nominated for Secretary of the Territory.

Seaton Gales, (a relative of the editor of the Intelligencer,) as Secretary of Legation to Berlin.

Fletcher Webster, (a son of Daniel,) as District Attorney for Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Senate met at the usual hour to-day, and, it is understood, confirmed the nominations of Charles W. Rockwell, Commissioner of Customs; Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, Register of the Treasury; James E. Norfleet, Collector at Edenton, N. C.; Jno. H. Cross, Surveyor of Pawcatuck, R. I.; Zebedee King, Surveyor of New York; Edwin Boyle, Postmaster at Annapolis; and several promotions in the Rifle Regiment.

Two of the re-appointments to valuable offices made by Gen. Taylor, are Locofocos, viz: George Loyal, Navy Agent at Norfolk, Va., and Colonel Bigger, Postmaster at Richmond, Va. These are understood to be faithful officers, and hence their re-appointment. This is right.

It is said that no Foreign Ministers will be appointed till July,—the delay being to enable those now abroad to send in their resignations.

We are much gratified to announce the appointment, by the President, of Col. Robert T. Paine, of this State, in conjunction with Hon. Geo. Evans, of Maine, and Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, as a Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims.

Raleigh Rrgister.

RATES OF INSURANCE.—A number of letters have been received in this place recently from New York, which state that the rate of marine insurance from that place to Fayetteville has been advanced from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent.—a rise of 50 per cent., which will make a difference of many thousands of dollars against the merchants of this place and the interior. The letters give different versions of the cause of this advance—some attributing it to "several accidents which the Insurance Companies charge to the want of skill of the Captains of the packets in that trade;" whilst others attribute it to the want of skill in the Pilots. We know nothing personally as to the cause, but respectfully call the attention of the Editors and Merchants in Wilmington to the subject, as one calculated to have an injurious effect on the interests of that place and this, and calling aloud for remedy.

Large and Valuable Cargo.—The ship *North Carolina*, Drummond master, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, by Messrs. Nichols & Gibbs, with 388 bales Sea Island and 2500 bales Upland Cotton, valued at eighty thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.—*Charleston Courier.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Dinsmore, Loco, is elected Governor, by a large majority. Wilson, Whig, re-elected to Congress. The other Congressional Districts not heard from in full, though it is doubtful whether Tuck, Abolition Whig, is re-elected.

A GREAT WORK.—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company has resolved to extend that road to the Ohio river, and has advertised for contractors to commence the work in the Spring. This will make that road 330 miles long. From this point, through Cincinnati, 200 miles, Vincennes, 200 miles, to St. Louis, 140 miles, rail roads are either in process of construction or about to be undertaken. When completed, there will be a communication by rail road from Baltimore to St. Louis, in Missouri, 870 miles, which, at the moderate rate of 20 miles an hour, will be performed in 44 hours.

IMPOSITION.—The Charleston Courier exposes a system of swindling which has been practised to some extent, and attempted to a much greater extent, by a man in New York named Alfred Kershaw, who pretends to be the Secretary of the "New York Fire, Life, Marine, Inland, State Stock Insurance Company." There is no such company, and this fellow Kershaw was convicted of swindling, and sent to the Penitentiary, for issuing policies of insurance in its name. This punishment does not appear to have interrupted his business, for he is still endeavoring to establish Agencies throughout the country. We lately sent to a gentleman in this State, who had unwittingly accepted an Agency from him, a notice of his real character; and now we learn from the Courier that a gentleman in the up-country of South Carolina has been applied to to accept an Agency.

The following is a notice of another concern which does not appear to stand well at home:—

The committee of the Legislature of New Jersey appointed to investigate the affairs of the Camden Insurance Company, have made a report by which it appears that the company have been doing a business of upwards of $100,000, on *less than one thousand dollars* cash capital, the balance being in unsecured notes of hand. The committee consider that a further continuance of the Company would be injurious to the public interest, and recommend that trustees be appointed to take charge of its assets, and to close its business.

MAGAZINES.—We are indebted to the Publishers for the March No. of "Sartain's Union Magazine of Literature and Art," published at Philadelphia by John Sartain & Co. It contains the first six Chapters of the new Novel by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. the author of "Alamance," under the title of "Roanoke; or, Where is Utopia." The scene opens at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, among the wreckers, and is illustrated by two engravings; besides which, there are nine other engravings in this No. The articles in this No. are 23, Prose and Poetry, by Wm. Howitt, Fredericka Bremer, N. P. Willis, C. H. Wiley, Park Benjamin, Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, Mrs. Sigourney, &c. The price of a year's subscription is $3, or $5 for two copies, $10 for 5 copies. Those who wish to obtain Mr. Wiley's Novel, should send on their orders for the March No.

Scott's Republication of Foreign Magazines and Reviews.—We have received from the Publisher, the Westminster Review, the London Quarterly Review, and the Edinburg Review, all for January 1849. For the terms and character of these works, see Mr. Scott's advertisement in this paper. We would be glad to see them more patronized in North Carolina.

For any of the above works we will receive cash subscriptions.

In the London Quarterly, the only one of the three Reviews which we have yet found time to look into, is a most interesting article, of 35 pages length, on the London and North-Western Railway. This article ought to be in the hands of every Officer of every Rail Road Company in the United States; for it gives the most remarkable details of the perfect system by which that stupendous rail road is managed, with the guards, to the utmost extent of human sagacity, against loss of life, or even loss of the smallest article of property. The safety, and comfort, and convenience, of travellers, are cared for to a degree that a traveller in this country has no idea of—certainly not from any experience that we have ever had.

The following description of one department only, we copy, not because it is the most curious, where all is so worthy of note, but because it is of reasonable length:—

Lost Luggage Office.—At a short distance from the terminus of the up-trains there is a foundling-office, termed the Lost Luggage Office, in which are received all articles which the passengers leave behind them, and which on the arrival of every train are brought by the company's 'searcher' to this office. The superintendent on receiving them records in a book a description of each article, stating on what day, by what train, in what carriage it arrived, and by whom found. All luggage bearing an address is kept about forty-eight hours, and, if during that time no one calls for it, it is then forwarded by rail or other conveyance to its owner. In case it bears no address, if not inquired after, it is after a month opened; and if any clue to the owner can be found, within, a letter is addressed to him. If no clue be found, the property is kept about two years, and has hitherto been then sold by auction in the large coach-factory to the Company's servants—a portion of the proceeds being handed over to the sick fund for persons who have been hurt in the service, and the remainder to 'the Friendly Society' among the men. It having, however, been ascertained that a few of the Railway men who had spare cash purchased the greater portion of these articles, it has, we understand, very lately been determined henceforward to sell the whole of this property by auction *exclusively to the public*; and as the Company's servants are not allowed to be purchasers, they can no longer derive any benefit whatever from lost property, which must often be of inestimable value to its owner, and which they therefore should have no interest, direct or indirect, in concealing from him.

A second ledger, entitled '*Luggage Inquiry Book*,' is kept in this office, and, if the articles therein inquired after have not been brought in by the searcher, copies of the description are forwarded to each of the offices where the lost luggage is kept; for by the Company's orders all luggage found between Wolverton and London is without delay forwarded to the latter station, all between Wolverton and Birmingham to Birmingham, and so on.

It is possible, however, that the above orders may not have been attended to, and therefore, as a last resource, the superintendent of the Lost Luggage Office at Euston Station writes to 310 stations on forty-two lines of rails to inquire after a lost article, be it ever so small, and if it be at none of these stations a letter is then addressed to the owner, informing him that his lost property *is not on the railway.*

In the office in which these ledgers and letter-books are made up are to be seen on shelves and in compartments the innumerable articles which have been left in the trains during the last two months, each being ticketed and numbered with a figure corresponding with the entry-book in which the article is defined. Without, however, describing in detail this property we will at once proceed to a large pitch-dark subterranean vaulted chamber, warmed by hot-air iron pipes, in which are deposited the flock of lost sheep, or, without metaphor, the lost luggage of the last two years.

Suspended from the roof there hangs horizontally in this chamber a gas-pipe about eight feet along, and as soon as the brilliant burners at each end were lighted the scene was really astounding. It would be infinitely easier to say what there is not than what there is, in the forty compartments like great wine-bins in which all this lost property is arranged. One is choke-full of men's hats, another of parasols, umbrellas and sticks of every possible description. One would think that all the ladies' reticules on earth were deposited in a third. How many little smelling-bottles—how many little embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs—how many little musty eatables and comfortable drinkables—how many little bills, important little notes, and other very small secrets each may have contained, we felt that we would not for the world have ascertained; but when we gazed at the enormous quantity of red cloaks, red shawls, red tartan-plaids, and red scarfs piled up in one corner, it was, we own, impossible to help reflecting that surely English ladies of all ages who wear red cloaks, &c., must in some mysterious way or other be powerfully affected by the whine of compressed air, by the sudden ringing of a bell, by the sight of their friends—in short, by the various conflicting emotions that disturb the human heart on arriving at the up-terminus of the Euston Station; for else how, we gravely asked ourselves, could we possibly account for the extraordinary red heap before us?

Of course, in this Rolando-looking cave there were plenty of carpet-bags, gun-cases, portmanteaus, writing-desks, books, bibles, cigar-cases, &c.; but there were a few articles that certainly we were not prepared to meet with, and which but too clearly proved that the extraordinary terminus-excitement which had suddenly caused so many virtuous ladies to elope from their red shawls—in short, to be all of a sudden not only in "a bustle" behind, but all over—had equally affected men of all sorts and conditions.

One gentleman had left behind him a pair of leather hunting-breeches! another his boot-jack! A soldier of the 22nd regiment had left his knapsack containing his kit! Another soldier of the 10th, poor fellow, had left his scarlet regimental coat! Some cripple, probably overjoyed at the sight of his family, had left behind him his crutches! But what astonished us above all was, that some honest Scotchman, probably in the extasy of suddenly seeing among the crowd the face of his faithful *Jeanie*, had actually left behind him the best portion of his bagpipes!!!

Some little time ago the superintendent, on breaking open, previous to a general sale, a locked leather hat-box, which had lain in this dungeon two years, found in it, under the hat, 65*l.* in Bank of England notes, with one or two private letters, which enabled him to restore the money to the owner, who, it turned out, had been so positive that he had left his hat-box at an hotel at Birmingham that he had made no inquiry for it at the railway-office.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.—It will be remembered that when Mr. Polk sent to Gen. Taylor the splendid Gold Medal voted to him by Congress, it was unaccompanied by any expression of pleasure, or testimony of *his* appreciation of the great services of Gen. Taylor. A very different scene occurred at the White House on the 2d inst., on the delivery of the six swords voted to Gens. Butler, Twiggs, Worth, Quitman, Henderson, and Hamer. In presenting these President Polk wrote to each, that, "concurring in the sentiment of Congress," it gave him "sincere pleasure" to carry its wishes into effect, with various other complimentary expressions.

How marked is the contrast between Mr. Polk's conduct to Gen. Taylor, (whose gallant deeds in Mexico could not even secure him the honor of being named in the Annual Message to Congress,) and Gen. Taylor's courtesy to Mr. Polk since his arrival in Washington!

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.—In the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the total number of patients during the year 1848 was 403, of which 188 were old ones remaining over from 1847, and 215 new admissions. Of the total number, 200 remain under care and 203 have been discharged or died. The number of deaths was 17; 19 cases were discharged unimproved, 24 improved, 23 much improved, and 120 cured. Of the cures, 57 were effected in less than 3 months; 35 in between 3 and 6 months; 24 in between six months and a year; four being the results of over a year's treatment.

There is a remarkable disparity between the proportions of cases among the single and married of either sex. In 1391 cases treated at this Institution, since its establishment, there were 448 single men who were patients, and only 288 (or 39 per cent. of the whole) married; while of 536 females, 244 only were single, and 292 (or 54 per cent.) married. Does not this fact tell a tale both of man's happiness in the marriage state, and of the poor, if not ungrateful, return he makes to her who is the cause of his happiness? Why should there be such an over proportion of insanity among married women, if the cause were not found in some deficiency of manly kindness and tenderness? We find a still greater disproportion in the cases, illustrating the inequality in the happiness of the condition, of widows and widowers. There are only 37 of the latter, and as many as 88 cases of the former.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last notice, viz:

By Ruffin C. J., In Hauser *v.* Shore, in Equity from Stokes, dismissing the bill as to Conrad's administrator, with costs. Also, in Carroll *v.* Hussey, from Duplin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem*, Hardy & Brother *v.* Skinner, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Kime *v.* Brooks, from Randolph, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Ward *v.* Sutton in Equity from Cartaret.

By Nash, J., In Horne, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Patterson *v.* Bodenhamer, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Scot *v.* Sears, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Andres *v.* Andres, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below.

By Pearson, J., In Hargrave *v.* King, in Equity, from Davidson, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Estis *v.* Lindsay, in Equity from Guilford, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Martin *v.* Poindexter, in Equity from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Forbes *v.* Smith, in Equity from Craven, directing a reference.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Lexington Observer has an article strongly combating the position taken in Mr. Clay's Letter on Emancipation in Kentucky, and concluding thus:—

"If Mr. Clay had been in Kentucky, and fully apprised of public feeling upon this subject, as displayed in the Legislature and elsewhere, he would have made, we think, the concluding part of his letter still stronger, and frankly said at once that he saw no hope of executing his wishes now, and advised his friends to relinquish an impracticable undertaking.

"What effect this document is to have upon the country remains to be seen. We believe the settled convictions of the public mind on this subject are too strong to be shaken by the potent influence of Mr. Clay's name or the strength of the arguments he may adduce."

The Louisville Journal confirms the accuracy of this reflection of popular sentiment, when it says:

"We must reiterate the expression of our full conviction, that there is not at this time the slightest earthly chance that the State Convention, to be held next fall, will incorporate in the New Constitution a provision for the emancipation of slaves. We do not believe there are ten counties that will send emancipation delegates to the Convention, and our opinion upon this subject has been formed upon free and careful consultation with the most enlightened men, members of the Legislature and others, from every county in the State."

One of the good stories of the day, and one most creditable to the President and administration, is connected with the application for the restoration of two midshipmen, dismissed by Mr. Polk for being engaged in a duel. The Secretary of the Navy, in Cabinet meeting this morning, informed the President that he had read the petition, and considered that the midshipmen ought not to be restored. So thought the Cabinet. "I am very glad of it," said the President, "for if the whole Cabinet had thought otherwise, I would not have consented to re-appoint these gentlemen. I hate duels, I hate fighting, I hate wars, and will have no duelling men about me, if I can help it."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The following is a memorandum of the trade upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, during the month of February 1849. The transportation eastwardly into the City of Baltimore, during the month, in some of the principal staples, has been as follows:

Flour, barrels,	39,235
Coal, tons,	3,490
Tobacco, hogsheads,	208
Grain, Meal, &c., tons,	554
Pork and Bacon, tons,	1,004
Iron, tons,	411
Lard and Butter, tons,	295
Hogs, in number,	9,541

The number of hogs transported in the five months since October 1st, 1848, has been 148,781, against 73,690 in the corresponding five months of 1847-8—an increase of 75 091, or 102 per cent.

The tonnage westward from Baltimore to all points of the road, has been 5,163, and the revenue therefrom $21,649 89.

The revenue of the month has been—From passengers $40,119 40; from freight $65,982 75. Total revenue from passengers and freight, $106,052 15.

The Boston Advertiser gives extracts from the California Star, showing that the people there were taking steps to form a provisional government for their own preservation, and the punishment of crimes.

Immigrants were still flocking into the country from all quarters, and a population of 160,000 was anticipated before the close of the present summer. The cold weather—which exceeds any thing known there within fifty years—had checked the movement to the diggings, but the crews on the coast were preparing to go. As an evidence of the almost total absence of industry, it is mentioned that 100,000 bushels of wheat have rotted in the country for the want of people to gather it.

The following items are derived by the Evening Traveller from letters received in Boston:

While in San Francisco, real estate had advanced five hundred per cent. within twelve months, in the Sandwich Islands it had fallen forty per cent. The latter Islands are fast becoming deserted, and it was expected that after the whaling season is over, every white man that can, will leave for California.

As to the chances of obtaining the precious metal, the writer says: "Parties can easily obtain from 30 to 100 dollars per day, and some that I have seen, obtained as high as 300 dollars per day."

NEW YORK, March 14, P. M.

While the freight train of cars on the Harlem Rail Road was approaching the tunnell about six o'clock this morning, an immense rock, weighing several hundred pounds, became detached and fell upon the track, mashing the locomotive and tender to atoms. Several men attached to the train were also crushed to death, and others badly hurt. I have not ascertained their names. The fireman was found clinging to a projecting rock a short distance from the scene. The loss of property to the railroad company, by this accident, is estimated at from $3000 to $4000.

A Rumor.—The Northern papers mention a rumor that Mr. Ritchie is about to retire from the Union, which is to pass into the hands of Mr. Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, and Mr. Forney of Philadelphia, who pay the sum of $50,000 for it.

The editor of the Union says that if *he* were in public office, "no threat, no panic, would induce him to resign." Who *could* suppose he would? Is not the editor a Jeffersonian, and has not his great leader laid down the doctrine: "few die, *none resign?*" Of course the Union would not violate this doctrine of Jefferson.

Arrest of a supposed Robber of the Patent Office.—Officer Bowyer, of New York, on Monday, arrested *James Webb*, supposed to be implicated in stealing the government jewels from the Patent Office in Washington.

"This man (the New York Post says) is a notorious offender, and was found in Jersey City. Officer Bowyer, introducing himself as an accomplice, and observing that they had both been severely handled in the Police Gazette, got the confidence of Webb, and, under plea of the desire to communicate some important information, persuaded him to cross the ferry to this city, where he threw off his disguise, and, producing his documents, sent him to the Chief's office to meditate upon the mutability of fortune and the deceitfulness of white men."

Population of the World.—The last estimate of the world is as follows:

Asia	585,000,000
Europe	234,000,000
Africa	110,000,000
America	50,000,000
Oceanica	20,000,000
Total	1,000,000,000

Of this number there are:

Heathen	600,000,000
Mahometans	140,000,000
Jews	10,000,000
Roman Catholics	130,000,000
Greek Church	55,000,000
Protestant denominations	65,000,000

By the above table it appears, that out of a population of a thousand millions, the Christians can claim but one-fifth of that inconceivable number.

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, last evening, by the Rev. J. B. Baxton, Mr. N. BRANSON to Miss MARTHA JANE McIVER, daughter of the late John McIver, of Tallahassee, Florida, all of this place.

At Carthage, on the 8th instant, by Dr. S. C. Bruce, Mr. WM. M. PERSON to Miss M. A. JACKSON, daughter of the late Col. Jackson, all of Moore.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., of Lock-jaw, caused by having one of his hands wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, aged 21.

In Brunswick county, on the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN HOLMES, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 92.

FOR RENT,

THE Barn Hill premises of Mrs. O'Hanlon, consisting of the Kitchen, which can be made into a comfortable Dwelling, as there is a good Frame house in the rear for a kitchen. The Smoke house, Stables, and Cow house, are large and in good order. The Garden is well manured, and there are Grape Vines and many Fruit Trees on the Lot. Apply to

M. M. O'HANLON.

March 20, 1849 59-3w

GOLD RING FOUND.

A LARGE GOLD RING was left in the Store of Messrs. Ray & Pearce a few days ago, which the owner can have on application at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

March 20.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 20.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a 52½	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change in prices of produce or merchandize. Cotton sells at 6 to 6½. Flour 4 to 4½. Corn 50 to 52½. Oats 30. Bacon 6 to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 6 to 6½. Corn 46 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00; stock light, and prices rather looking up. Lard 7 to 7½; sales dull. Molasses 21 to 22. Lumber—Wide boards 5 00, Scantling 4 00; stock heavy. Sales of Mill Timber at 4 50 to 7 50; small stock offering, of rather inferior quality. Turpentine, yellow dip, 2 30 to 2 35; hard 1 30 to 1 35; receipts small. Spirits 25½ cts.

At Cheraw, sales of about 500 bales Cotton at 4 to 6½. No change in other articles. River still at low water mark.

At New York, Cotton rose ¼ of a cent after the Steamer's arrival, but afterwards lost nearly all the rise. Uplands 6⅞ to 8. Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Corn 53 to 60.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¾ to 7¾, about ¼ rise N. C. Corn 52 to 54½. Flour 5⅜ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,928,332 bales, against 1,535,174 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Rev S Colton, Rev P P Dunn, Barnhart & Hix, J H & J Martine, Brown & James, Shelly & Field, W L McGary, D Murphy, D F Thompson.

March 16.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for H Branson & Son, J Sundy, Cook & Taylor, Rockfish Co, A C Simpson, G W McDonald, Cook & Powell, A A McKethan, J M Williams, W Prior, T J Johnson & Co, W McIntyre, G McNeill, J Kyle, C Benbow & Co, J C Thompson, Capt. J A J Bradford, F D Breece, S T Hawley & Son, E W Withings, of this place; and for H A Loudon & Co, A H Caldwell, H Strunbig, H Ledford, T C Pfohl, Rev. J Pfohl, F Fries, W S Popur; W Welch, Lindsay & Johnson, G L Pope & Co, J A Patille, H L Weatherell, Dr. H Allbright, of the interior.

March 17—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ben Berry and Mike Cronly in tow, with goods for J & T Waddill, J Brookbank, J C Blocker, Brown & Elliott, G Womack, Brown & James, Cane Creek Factory, L J Haughton, J D Starr, H L Myrover & Co, W Draughon, J & M Lindsay, Randolph Co, S Perry, C D Keebla, Boner & Crist, Lash & Brother, E Belo, J M Rose, M C Gardner, B Cley, Washington Mining Co, Worth & Sanders, F Fentress, W A Lash, T R Tate, H Erambert, A M Campbell, A Howell, J Winecoff, J Jessup, A McMillan, Hall, Sackett & Co, Hall & Hall, I. F Carr, P P Johnson, J D Williams, A A McKethan, A Hunt, C Lutterloh, E A Vogler.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 9.—Brigs Julia Helen from Surinam, Lisbon from Cuba, Lucy from Wilmington, Del., Br. Brigs Fanny from N. York, Ava from Turks Island; Schrs. Betty Maria from Charleston, Alabama from Newport, R. I. 10.—Brig San Jacinto from Baltimore; Schrs. E. S Powell from New York, H. D. Leighton from Baltimore, Pearl from Onslow co., N. C. 11.—Schrs. Margaret Jane from Hyde co., N. C., Purse from Onslow co., N. C. 12.—Br. Brig Challenge from Liverpool; Schrs. Monsoon from Philadelphia, Wm. Hart from do., Volant from Hyde county, N. C., D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte, N. C., Jonas Smith from New York. 13.—Brig Elvira from Boston, Br. Brig Dow Roop from St. Thomas; Schrs. Col. McRae from Charleston, Martha Ann from Shallotte, Marion from Little River.

PLANK ROAD.

THE Subscribers to the Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, are requested to attend in General Meeting, on WEDNESDAY, THE 11th OF APRIL next, in the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organ

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerein, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1849 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 7½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing at most every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do.,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradella Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by
Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWI & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Barling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 *&* 256 *Pearl St.*
Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

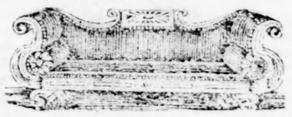
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

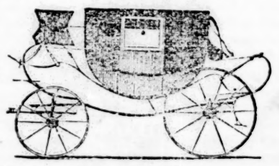
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1836, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Normeut, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

T. T. POWDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Lowsville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwardit Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 36f

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRE

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

150 HHDS P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27 tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE.
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville will be opened at the following places and under the superintendence of the following persons, viz:

At Pittsborough, under the superintendence of N. A. Stedman, Dr. S. McClenahan, Green